tiousuess.

### B. B. CONNOR & BRO., COMMISSION PERCHANTS.

NO. & COLLEGE STREET.

w Stock just received and for sale ow to close out Consignments.

OO spire, Salt, for sale by CONNON & BRO. OO button BALT, for sale by CONNUE & BEO.

Colle HOPE, for sale by CONNOR & BEO.

O this Coal Oft, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. hair bbis. Cost Offi, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

O death Extodats, for anis by CONNOR & BRO. Doxes SGAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

boxes agailth, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 2 objects TEA, for sale by

2 half cheets TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 2 cadies TEA, for sale by CONNER & BRO.

O boxes Yours POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 2O as 8 BODA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. OO gross MATCHES, for sale by OUNNOR & BRO.

25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & HRO 25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by CONNOR & CO.

14 bbis, VINEGAR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 kits SALMON, for sale by CONNOB & BRO-24 kits MACKETEL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

JEHN HERRING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 2 kits SHAD, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 lible MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 4 bbis. CIDEB, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 16 boxon dried HERLAG, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes Breed Scaled, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 80 kegs NAILS, for sale by CONNOR & BEO.

50 bble Crushed Sugar, for sale by GONNOR & BRO. 125 bags MEAL, for halo by CONNOR & BRO.

500 bbin FLOUR, for min by CONNOR & BRO. 20 cashe HAMS, Per call by CONNO & BRO.

20 cheix STORS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 200 ap 6 CONNOB 4 BRO. 20 boxes fresh Garden SRED, for sale by CONNOE & BRO. 8 bbts Onlon SETS, for sale by CONNOR & HRO.

10 tierces Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of all serts of Goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, Me. 5 College street.

ap 8

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

Charles H. Green, AGENT FOR THE

AGAINST THE

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Office, No. 38, Cherry Street, July 20 -tt. (UP STAIRS)

Government Claims. ANDREW McCLAIN

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE collection of chalges of every kind against the Government of the United States intrusted to his

OFFICE ON UNION STREET, between College and Cherry streets, (up stairs) over Fork's Book Store, Nasuville, Tennusser REFFERENCES:

Davidson county—Edward H. Enst, Samwel E. Hare orace H. Harrison, A.J. Emmean.
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Smith county—Dr. F. H. Gordon, J. W. Bowen.
Dakuth county—Col. W. R. Shokon.
Winners county—Robert Cain, George J. Stublefield White county—William Rosson.
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Butherford County

III.

Butford county—William II. Wiseper.

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East Tennessee—Hon, T. A. R. Nelson, Hon. Behert

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Quartermasters' Certificates PURCHASED BY

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A RE RECEIVING DAILY, OYSTERS, GAME, Pick, Butter, Eggs, &c., and Families can be urnished on moderate terms with any article in our 1900, at short notice, by leaving their orders with us Our house is open early in the morning, and kept open all day and until a late hour at night.

As The public are invited to give us a call.

# Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Magor, WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder, JOHN CHURBISTY, Marchal. Deputy Morshall W. H. Wilkinson, S. C. Tocker and James A. Stocker Deputy Mershale—W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Stocke, Glerke of the Market—John Chumbley, on office, first; Joy I. Ryan, second; und John Reddick; third.

The James — William Driver.

Resource—William Driver.

Resource—E. Henry.

Wharf Master—Thomas Lonke.

Bisperial and ed. of the Works—J. Q. Dodd.

Reperial and ed. of the Works—James Wyatt-Chief of the Pres Department—John M. Benhury.

Gerton of the Cannery—T. P. McBride.

Seed Occupier—J. L. Slewayl.

City Attorney—John McPhail Smith

CITY COUNCIL. Roded of Aldrends M. Brien, President; J. E. Sewman, G. A. J. Hayfield, H. G. Soorel, Wm. S. Chestawa, J. G. Smith, M. H. L. Gulborne, and Jan. Robb. Common Council—W. P. Jones, Frankont; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Hewart, Louis Hough, W. Sulline, James Farner, G. M. South

Couls Hough, W. Sailins, James Turner, G. M. South pate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Bavis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowies, and John Presity.

Standing Committees of the City Council.

Finance—Knowies, Scovel and Cole.

Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Calborne.

Spesses—Yarbrongh, Turner, Scuthgate, Davis, Brien
Mayfield, Cheathern and Calborne.

Where—Newman, Stewart and Turner.

Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Stoan.

Schools—Cheathern, Mayfield and Knowles.

First Departness—Fresdy, Driver and Nuwman,

Gas—Brivor, Cheathern and Davis.

Cenciers—Smith, Stewart and Newman.

Market House—Hoberts, Stewart and Turner

Naves—Hough, Chaiborne and Davis.

Police—Cheathern, Belen and Anderson

Sanges—Hough, Chaiborne and Brien.

Holles—Cheathern, Mayfield and Knowles.

Imp. Cheathern, Mayfield and Knowles.

Imp. Circumsta and Expenditures—Cole, Scovel and Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Public Property—Brien, Cheatham and Turner.

Post House—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

\*\*So The Board of Aldermen meets the Tursdays ment preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain—John Baugh.

Forst Lieutemant—Wm. Yarbrough.

Second Lieutemant—John H. Davis.

Policemen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nieb Davis, Joel Philips, Wm. Baffer, John Cottrell, William hayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyco, David Yates, and Charles Hulits. The Police Court is opened every morning

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif James M. Hinton. Deputies—Thomas Hob n and J. K. Buchanan. Register—Phiness Garrett.
Truster—W. Jasper Taylor.
Coroner—W. H. Beleber. -John Corbitt Resenue Collector—J. G. Briley, Railroud Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson, Constables for the Nushville District—John D. Gower

COUNTY COURT. Judge—Hon, James Whitworth.

Clerk—P. Lindsley Nichol.

27 Tim Judge's Court moets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and Cotober.

CIRCUIT COURT. Judge Hon Nathaniel Baxter. meets the first Monday in March AT The Court

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon. William K. Turner. Olerk-Charles E. Higgons. 22 The Court mosts the first Monday in April Au-

CHANCERY COURT. Chancellor-Hon. Samuel D. Priorpon Clerk and Master-J. R. Glaves. #3" The Court meets the Brst Monday in May and

I. O. O. F. Jone F. Hinz, Grand Secretary, should be and essential Nationalle, Tenn.

Tennesses Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Toesday Even-ing, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum-mer streets. The efficers for the present term, are; 0. S. Lesseur, N.G.; J. E. Mills, V.G.; J. L. Weakley; Secretary; L. E. Spain, Treasurer.

Prabus Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Gampbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Scorptory; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Sendley Lodge, No. 90.—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday svening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Scorotary; W. M. Mailory, Treasurer. Awres Ladge, No. 108, (German)—Meets at the Hall, currier of Union and Sammer streets, every Energing Evenion. The officerways; Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; — Bitterlich, Secretary;

Geo. Seiferie, Trosaurer. Ridgely Encomposent, No. 1.—Mount at the above Hal en the first and third Wednesdays of each mouth The edicors are J. S. Mills, C.P., T. H. Meltride, M.P. G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F Hide, Scribe; B. K. Cutter, Treasurer.

Office Branch Renounpearst, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jas. T. Beli, C.P.; Honry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Eircher, Sacing, J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

The Degree of Daughters of Reachas Meets the Bra Friday afternoon of each month, at 3 c'elock.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Hendquarters on High street. Gen. Negley,

Commanding
District Headquarters on Summer street (Dr. Foru's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. S.
Freques Morshal-Headquarters at the Captiol. A. C. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.
Chief Assistant Quartermaster — Headquarters on Charry street; No. 10, (Judga Catron's residence.)
Capt. J. B. Bugham.
Assistant Quartermaster — No. — Charry street. Capt.
E. Stevenson.

Assistant Quartermanter -- Vine otreet, near Mrs.
Polic's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.
Assistant Quartermanter -- No. 57, Market street -Capt. J. M. Haje.
Chief Communicary -- Handquarters, No. 10, Vine st.
Chief Communicary -- Handquarters, No. 10, Vine st. Cheanimary of Salsistence-Broad street. Capt. S.

Little,
Acting Obsessionry of Subsistence—Corner of Broad
and Colonge atreets Licut Charles Allen.
Medical Director—Stimmer street, (iv. Ford's old
remone.) Surgeon, E. Swift.
Makind Puregor's Office—Church street, Masonic
Bulliding J. R. Purrin, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

## Mashville Anion.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1862.

The Conflict a Struggle Against

enemies of free Government in Europe, misled by the prolongation of our great conflict, entertain the hope that ultimately it will result in the compulsory recognition by our Government of the Re-bel Confederacy. Could we permit the "mediation" of France and the other "great Powers" on the terms proposed in the French despatch, it would be a foregone conclusion; and the bare proposition once understood in this country, ought to nerve every heart to the most earnest determination never to give up the contest, whilst a foot of the territory of the disloyal States is held by the enemies of the Government. Recogniz-ing the attitude of England relative to the French proposition as a temporary postponement of the storm that may yet burst upon us, not a moment or an opportunity should be thrown away, which may avail to close the contest as speedily as possible with the triumph of the na tional arms, since, if a final separation was once forced upon us, our perils would then have but begun.

No one need suppose that with the principle of Secession once established on Ithis Continent by force of arms, there would ever be a stable and beneficent Government known to any. Beginning to break up, the loyal States need not flatter themselves that they, any more than the Southern section, would remain united. With the Constitution once destroyed, only Omniscience itself could tell where the disruption would end, for speculative lines would, temporarily at least, become real ones, and our magnificent Union turn into the melancholy spectacle of a grand dissolving tableaux, whose cities would be blotted out in the smoke and ashes of extended civil warfare, whilst its rivers would run blood.

In fighting, then, to maintain the Union as our fathers gave it to us, we fight against sub-revolution and disintegration the end sweep everything valuable away. power on the continent."

Let us remember that the conflict new going on is not the thing of to-day, or rience of one who thus had, in his day, sympathy of the good and true.

was only kept down by superior force;

tended experience in other lands, and American, like him could well appreciate the invaluable blessings enjoyed by our people under the best government ever vouch-Charlesten on the 5th of October, 1832, for spring wear.

we find the following paragraphs, emi-

we find the following paragraphs, endnently worthy the attention of all who
are participating or watching the conflict
now progressing. He said:

"During my frequent and long absence
from among you I have passed years in
countries where scenes of civil contest
and bloodshed were frequently passing
before me, and have given the state of the history more impressive than those which are taught in the page of the historian. I have witnessed the baneful effects of he Conflict a Struggle Against revolutions, and dread to see them inflicted upon this land. I have seen Universal Disintegration. that in Republican Governments the people are frequently deceived by ambiguious of free Government in Europe. able from all human institutions, and Jeopard the liberties of their country. either to redress some comparatively slight evil or to promote their own am bitious views. In such contests I have invariably seen that the liberties of the people are sucrificed. If the agitators succeed, the people are subjected to an oligarchy composed of the leaders of the revolution, the worst description of tyranny. If they fail, their fail-ure strengthens the arm of government and furnishes an opportunity to power to abridge the liberties of the people under the pretext of restraining their licen-

"I have observed, too, that whenever a great republic is disunited and begins to separate into parts, the evil goes on until the divisions are reduced to the smallest possible fractiona capable of sustaining even the semblance of a government. I will mention one instance in illustration of this fact. At the commencement of the revolution of Spanish America, Buenos Ayres was a united and powerful empire. Causes, which I will not detain you to recapitulate, separated it first into two great divisions, and the same causes continuing to act, divided it into many parts, until after a long series of civil war and bloodshed, what were formerly districts became sovereign States, independent of each other. So minute are some of these fractions that there is one nation having all the machinery of government, declaring war and making peace, sending ambassadors and negotiating treaties, equipping armies and fmanning fleetsand do all this taxing the blood and treasure of thirty thousand inhabitants, the whole number of its liege subjects. This, you will say, is too ridiculous; we are too enlightened to fall into such gross errors. It may be so; but whatever superiority we may claim over our Southern brethren (the people of the other States South) they would reject with contempt a doctrine so as well, and in a thousand forms. The absurd in theory and so dangerous in citizen from the shores of Lake Superior, practice, as NULLIFICATION; and I will in common with him on the borders of venture to prognosticate, that with all Chesapeake Bay, fights to-day in the our boasted superiority of wisdom and Union armies to keep the roof upon the experience, if ever this Confederacy dwelling that shelters his family; and if should be dissolved, whatever may be there ever was a tribue to superior intelli- its first grand divisions, the states will congence and patriotism in the case of any time separating from each other, until a nation upon earth, it is when the men of struggle arises among the wealthy and remote sections now hasten to where the powerful to subdue and extend their

In the light of the counsels and expe

yesterday; but that wise men long since rare opportunities to study the whole saw the dark cloud gathering which now theory and practice of nullification and overshadows the continent, and threatens its adjuncts, secession and disintegration, all with destruction. Even on the spot the loyal people of this nation may get where the evil may be said to have first some new views of the responsibility that displayed its frightful proportions-even | rests upon them-they may hereby learn on the soil of South Carolina itself, right | with added force for what they are conalongside of the men who have plunged tending when they take the field to puetheir country into revolution were num- serve from destruction their splendid nabers of discerning men, who, in the very tionality. The urgent and sound advice out avail; and the names of the true it is true; it took the strong arm of the Union men of South Carolina, a small Government to compel South Carolina at but gallant band, will yet be known that time back to her duty; but the warnwhen these evils have passed away, to ing then given so solemnly and powercommand the respectful homage and the | fully should not be lost upon those who are fighting for the Union now, and his In this connection we must consider words should inspire them anew never that more than, or quite, thirty years to yield to the demands of maddened bitious revolutionists were at their infa- | no repetition of the history of the South mous work to dissever the Union, al- American or Central American Republics though under different pretexts; and if here, neither will the American people they did not succeed at that time, it was tolerate any pitiful central despotism in because, in the Providence of God, we which the cotton magnates, the contempthad one at the helm who fully appreci- ible Oligarchy which has brought ated and was every way equal to the upon us these evils for their own selfish crisis. But to him who investigates the purposes, are to figure. One and indivisdoings of that period it will be apparent ible, let the Government founded by that even then the revolution designed Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson remain the majestic creation which was that those who originated these horrors delivered by them to us; and let the world had their plans quite as well matured at large, to the very end of time, be free then, to the extent of their power, as they to share its blessings. Inspired by the had just previous to the attack on Fort history of their efforts, their self-denial Sampler.

We have spoken of the Union men of glorious traditions of the past? shall any and heroism, can any prove false to the South Carolina, of those who fought the faint by the way, to become the victims battle of that day, and we propose now of conspirators so vile, of an aristocracy to quote the sentiments, the warnings of so contemptible? Cheered by the thought one of the most prominent of them, long that we are yet a great nation, a mighty since called to his last account—the Hon. power such as none other dare attack or Joel R. Poinsett, one who, in his time, intermeddle greatly with, let us be equal was prominent in the public service. to the putting down of every domestic Like the Hon. Hugh S. Legare, of the same foe, let us resolve to triumph despite the State, he had been favored with an ex- efforts of every assailant .- Baltimore

The Massachusetts Shoe Trade is so flourishing just now that the demand ex- species of property whose loss itself all safed to any portion of the human race. ceeds the ability to supply it, and the experience has shown to be a gain. In a speech delivered to the citizens of manufacturers are refusing to take orders

Compensated Emancipation.

Messrs. Slidell and Mason appear to make some progress in their mission.— The Emperor of the French has been The Emperor of the French has been induced to propose a coalition on the part of the controlling Fowers in Europe to give law to our country. It seems he would now associate it with his designs on Mexico. England and Spain excerted this new conqueror in the New World to that above where the genius of Cortes was inspired to march to an imperial throne. The successor of the Great Napoleon who has one army in the City of the Owars, another holding Europe in awe from its cantonments in France would not hesitate, when conveyed to the hom-age of England and Spain, to extend his military sceptre to heal the disorder in Mexico. He considers the silment of popular Governmenta a nort of King's evil, for which there is no sovereign remedy but a monarch's touch. Mr. Slidell has persuaded the Emperor that the Confederate States might, happily, be included in this healing pacification, and Napoleon has courteously consulted Russia and England, and invited them to assist in the application of the gentle remedies he prescribes, in the name "mediation and 'armistics." A million of North American soldiers, arrayed in arms to maintain their free Government and nationality, are expected to ground them at the bidding a of Bonaparte, whose sensibilities cannot brook the shedding of blood in such a cause. This is the avowed motive of his interposition. Yet he may unconsciously be actuated by the ambition of securing that protectorate over the South which Mr. Slidell, it was understood, was prepared to tender to him as the price of his alliance with the rebellion. It is not Improbable that the scheme, matured in secreey by the Knights of the Golden Circle, for the dissolution of the Union, and which looked to the conquest of the rich re-gions round the Gulf of Mexico, fallen from the Spanish sway, as providing a new slave empire, first suggested to the Emperor the invasion of Mexico. This acquired-being part of the prey coveted. by Southern filibusters-might indice them to aid as allies in making all the conquest contemplated round the Gulf, looking to them as an inheritance from the foreign usurper. No fitter man than Mr. Slidell could have been sent by the South to invest Louis Napoleon with chief authority over the Order that planned this enterprise, and whose function declares itself in filibustering, piracy and rebellion.

England and Russia decline participation with France in crowning rebellion with victory over a Government renowned for with that lawless power which avows the design of destroying liberal institutions for the express purpose of extending and perpetuating slavery, and encircling the Gulf of Mexico with an empire founded strife rages the most fiercely, in order dominion over their poorer and weaker that there they may stay the kindling conflagration which, unchecked, may in nate in the establishment of despotic out her dominions. The Emperor of Eugen by on the bondage of inferior races. Engout her dominions. The Emperor of Russia has immortalized his reign by freeing millions of bondsmen. It is impossible that these Powers can lend their might to establish a throne for their European rival, founded on slavery in America, which will not only extend the system they have sought to destroy, but wiff alas renew its concomitant-the Af-

rican slave trade. There is much reason to believe that Mr. Mason, to win the British Ministry who stand in awe of British public opinion, has made overtures, recommended inception of these troubles, did what given by such men as Mr. Poinsett to the by pledges, to follow England's example they could to check them, although with- agitators of his own State did not avail, in reference to emancipation. The proposats of Mr. Mason have been called for in Parliament by the friends of the Confederates, who seek to reconcile their antislavery constituents to the Southern rebellion. Earl Russell has rejused to accede to this demand, but the demand, with the object of it avowed, has operated strongly on popular feeling in England. ago, the same malcontents, the same and hair-brained revolutionists in the war Mr. Mason's paper, it is suggested, has restless, disappointed, flercely ambi- forced upon the Government. We want been withheld lest its publication might weaken the cause of the South by alienating the slaveholders. Meantime the English people, and especially the capitalists, are propitiated, and the result is seen in the arms, munitions of war, and naval preparations they are making to assist the rebellion.

In this attinde of things how fortunately does the Message of the President appeal to the hearts of men wherever opened to human sympathies. It proposes to yield to the infatuated South all that it begs of European potentates by humbling itself into colonial dependence. The Message tenders deliverance from bloody war-from the desolation of homes -the dangers imminant from slavery, now and ever, while it exists, by instant peace with the guaranty of perfect freedom, and the gradual removal of the cause of all our woes, on terms so just, generous and easy, that no inconvenience would be incurred by those habituated to the old system of labor as it quietly receded; but on the contrary, would receive in advance from the promised the close by a just compensation for that

possi of the President to be accepted by the States subjected to their armies. Treason has tainted them too deeply. Its would be insanity to expect it. For the incorrigible, the proclamation must stand. But the President sees a happier condi-tion of things in the Border States. Why should they not adopt his humane,

healing, redeeming plan?

The Legislatures of the States according to it, and the Congress of the United States confirming it, would make a compact rendering the proposed amendment of the Constitution superfluous. The moral influence of the adoption of the masure by Missonri, Kentucky, Tennos-sec, Maryland, Delaware and Western Virginia, would make slave propagandism hopeless in the South-would confirm the opposition of England and Russia to the designs of France, and sound the knell of the system. The original and benevolent plan of the President does honor to him head and heart. The simplicity, clearness, and convincing honosty of the argument, seems to have shut the mouths of many who would be glad to refute it. The generous, earnest, kindly . feeling which pervades the paper impresses every reader. No man will size from the perusal of it without a sense of the discerning intellect, noble affections, and exalted patriotism of the author. - Bultimore Am.

Hanging of Union Men in Texas.

The accounts of the hanging of scores of Union men in Texas are confirmed by the rebel journals of that State. The following account of the matter is from the Houston Telegraph:

"We have been permitted by the Governor to look over the official accounts of the discovery of the secret abolition organization in Northern Texas, and the quick justice meted out to the traitors. The or anization appears to be one of recent date. It purports to have been started in the North, and to embrace numbers of the Northern army in its

"It also purports to extend to at least several companies of the organized militia of Northern Texas. How far it extends in that direction we are not pre-pared to say. The balk of its membership in Texas is in Cook, Wise, Denton, Grayson, &c., counties; it also reaches down to Austin. Its first pretended object is to resist conscription. Its chief object is to keep up a spy system for the Northern army. It has a grip, a sign, and a password.

"In case a member divulges he is to be hunted to the ends of the earth. In case of a draft of the militia to meet a Northern invasion the members are to go along the blessings which have hitherto attend- and desert when the battle comes on .ed it. They will not ally themselves The testimony elicited also points to an invasion of Texas from Kansas. It refers, moreover, to a concurrent invasion by way of Galveston, and that both armies are to meet in Austin.

"The organization has been found to extend to all classes of the community, clergymen, profe-sional men, farmers, &c. Among the number we are pained to find the name of Dr. R. Lively of Sherman, a member of the Masonic grand lodge of this State, and heretofore most highly esteemed, having enjoyed some of the highest offices in that body. The whole substance and machinery of the organization have been discovered. "A jury of twelve good men are em-

panneled in each county, and the guilty parties are brought before it and the evidence taken. It is in every case so conclusive that there is no getting around it. Several of the guilty have, after condemnation, made a full confession, and while under the gallows declared that they deserve death. In Gainesville twenty-two have been hang. Trials are now going on in all the counties. The testimony goes to show that most of the initiated have joined the society since the 15th of September."

## The Pirate Alabama.

The Captain of the schooner Alice states that a gentleman went into the American Consul's office at St. Thomas and said that his brother-in-law had piloted the Alabama into the harbor of St. John's, a few miles above and that she was there then, coaling and taking on her heavy gans. News was immedistely sent to the San Jacinto, and they were immediately to depart in search of

While the prisoners were on board the Alabama Semmes boasted of his captures, and said he knew the value of his prizes, as he always swore the Captains to the exact value of their cargoes and vessels. He prided himself in having once been within seventy miles of Sandy Hook .-Semmes, it was also said, made considerable money out of the captures. He generally made the searches in person, appropriating the quadrants, mails, money, and all other valuables that are easily movable, to himself. After all has been removed from the vessel that is of any value, the cabins are stove in, and the fire started in the cabins, generally at night, and when the flames are under change, rich results in the increasing full headway, so that there is no possibilvalue of landed estates, to be doubled at | ity of a failure, the pirate vessel moves

Edward Everett is seriously ill-so ill. The insane malignity of the leaders of | indeed, as to be compelled to give up all the Southern rebellion will not allow this his engagements to speak for the present.